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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT		25X1
SUBJECT	Industrial Plants and Jamming Station in Tashkent	DATE DISTR.	18 April 1960	
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		REFERENCES	RD	

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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[redacted] brief information and some layout and locational sketches of Tashkent installations [redacted]

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Attachment 1 - The Tashkent Excavator Plant.

Attachment 2 - The UZbekselmash Plant.

Attachment 3 - Various Tashkent factories.

Attachment 4 - The Tashselmash Plant.

Attachment 5 - Location of Tashkent area radio jamming station.

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U.S.S.R.

EconomicTASHKENT EXCAVATOR PLANT.
(End of March 59)Location

1. This plant is known as the "EKSKAVATOR ZAVOD", and its address is No.25 Angarodnaya Street in the KUIBISKI RAYION (or district) of TASHKENT.

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Lay-out

2. A sketch of the plant is at Appendix A, together with a key.

Staff & Hours

3. Total staff employed is about 2,200, of whom about a third are administrative, i.e. non-productive. Three shifts are worked:-
0830 - 1730 hours, 1730 - 0130 hours, 0130 - 0830 hours. The staff includes about 50 Uzbeks, all on transport jobs, and 17 Greeks.

4. The factory manager, since 1956, is POLKOVNIKOV (fmu)

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The manager prior to 1956, (name not known) left to become Minister of Hydraulic Engineering. Communist Party Secretary at the plant since 1953: IVANOV (fmu)

The senior engineer and electrician since 1949 is DUTKOV (fmu)

In charge of the assembly section since 1955

is Alexei FILISKEV

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Production

5. The plant produces a tracked excavator, whose shovel (or grab) is of half a ton capacity. These excavators are powered with 37 h.p. Diesel engines, type E - 352, which arrive at the plant by rail from Moscow.

6. This type of excavator has been in production since late 1956. From that date until March 1958, between 17 and 25 excavators were produced monthly; in March 1958 production was raised to, and has been maintained at, an average of 45 per month; the factory "plan" aims at

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80 per month during 1960. Of this present monthly output, five or six excavators are for export, countries to which they are exported including China, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania [redacted]

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7. Raw materials used at the factory include iron, steel and copper, (the provenance of which was not known [redacted]). No liquid oxygen or other chemicals are used.

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8. During the second world war, the plant produced 81 m.m. mortars and mortar shells. It is not now used for any military purpose known

[redacted] 25X1

Transport

9. The factory has at its disposal 24 [redacted] various types, one bus (for night-shift workers) and three saloon cars for factory executives.

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SECRETMay be appended toNote: This is not a scale drawing.

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1. Two storey building about 100 x 50 metres. Built in 1952 to house the factory offices, but found unsuitable and is used at present as sleeping quarters for the [redacted] workmen. Scheduled for demolition in the near future.

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2. Two storey building about 80 x 70 metres. Built in 1957 for use as workers' canteen, but has not yet been put into operation.

3. Single storey building about 50 x 12 metres. Used as factory offices. West side of this building houses the factory medical and first-aid post.

4. Main entrance and guard post.

5. Single storey building 15 x 15 metres, housing offices of the factory Manager. A brick tower about 40 metres high on top of this building houses 12 searchlights used nightly to light up the whole of the factory area.

6 and 7. Single storey building about 50 x 10 metres, half of which is used as a workers' canteen and the other half as the offices of the Communist Party secretary for the factory.

8. Single storey building about 100 x 12 metres. The main factory storehouse.

9 and 21. Points at which railway lines enter the factory area.

10. Underground fuel store (petrol and oil) about 6 metres deep and about 20 x 20 metres, surrounded by barbed wire.

11. Entrance for motor transport and guard post.

12. Iron shed (or hangar) with metal sheeting roof about 150 x 50 metres and 8 to 10 metres in height. Final inspection of excavators takes place here.

13. Single storey building about 200 x 100 metres. Factory assembly line (SEZINOTSIIT CHAKH). Here there are 2 cranes, each of 10 tons capacity, and 5 cranes each of 5 tons capacity. There are also 3 electric drills of [redacted] make and one electric plane (type Bulldozer) ... powerful alarm siren is also housed in this building.

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14. Single storey building about 200 x 100 metres. Contains part of the factory machine shop. 2 cranes, each of 5 ton capacity, and 3 of between 2 and 3 tons capacity. 25X1

15. Single storey building about 220 x 100 metres and about 30 metres in height. Main factory machine shop. This is a new building completed towards the end of 1957. It contains 6 electrically controlled cranes, each of 10 tons capacity. These, and all other machines in this shop, are new.

16. Single storey building 220 x 100 metres. This building used to be the foundry. It is used at present for the "cleaning" of the various iron components which are produced by the new foundry.

17. Single storey building about 200 x 100 metres. This is the factory forge containing 3 electrically heated steel furnaces, one electrically controlled 10 ton crane and 3 electrically controlled forging hammers (or presses?). Also houses 1 electric transformer, transforming current to 380 volts.

18. Single storey building about 200 x 100 metres. This section manufactures various electrical components for the excavators and is known as ELEKTROCHEKH. Also houses a second transformer (380 volts). Until March 1959 the section responsible for electro-welding was also housed in this building, but has now been transferred to a new building (No. 28 on the sketch).

19. Single storey building 100 x 50 metres. Wood-working section of the factory. Also houses the electric generator section responsible for charging batteries (West side of building).

20. Single storey building 100 x 50 metres. This is the INSTRUMENTALNICHESKH responsible for the manufacture of the various precision instruments used in the excavators. This building also houses the painting and spraying section. It contains one electrically controlled 2½ ton crane.

22. Single storey building 50 x 20 metres. Garage and repair workshop.

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23. Two storey building 50 x 50 metres. Houses the machinery (steam boilers) producing steam for the various requirements of the factory.

24. Chimney stack about 40 metres high.

25. Underground fuel oil store (barrels) for factory consumption.

Dimensions uncertain.

26. Single storey building 50 x 15 metres. Used as a storehouse for materials used in the factory.

27. Single storey building about 300 x 200 metres and about 18 metres high. This is the factory foundry built in 1957. It contains 6 electrically operated furnaces. Also 2 electrically controlled 10 ton cranes and a third (and last) electric transformer. A railway siding terminates at this building and is used for bringing the raw materials used in the foundry.

28. Single storey building 200 x 100 metres. Built in 1958 and put into operation in 1959. This is the electro-welding section and section used for cutting metal with oxygen.

29. Single storey building 50 x 30 metres. A storehouse for electric motors used in the factory.

30. Single storey building 25 x 30 metres. Built in 1957. In this building oxygen is produced and put into carboys. This oxygen is used in oxygen welding.

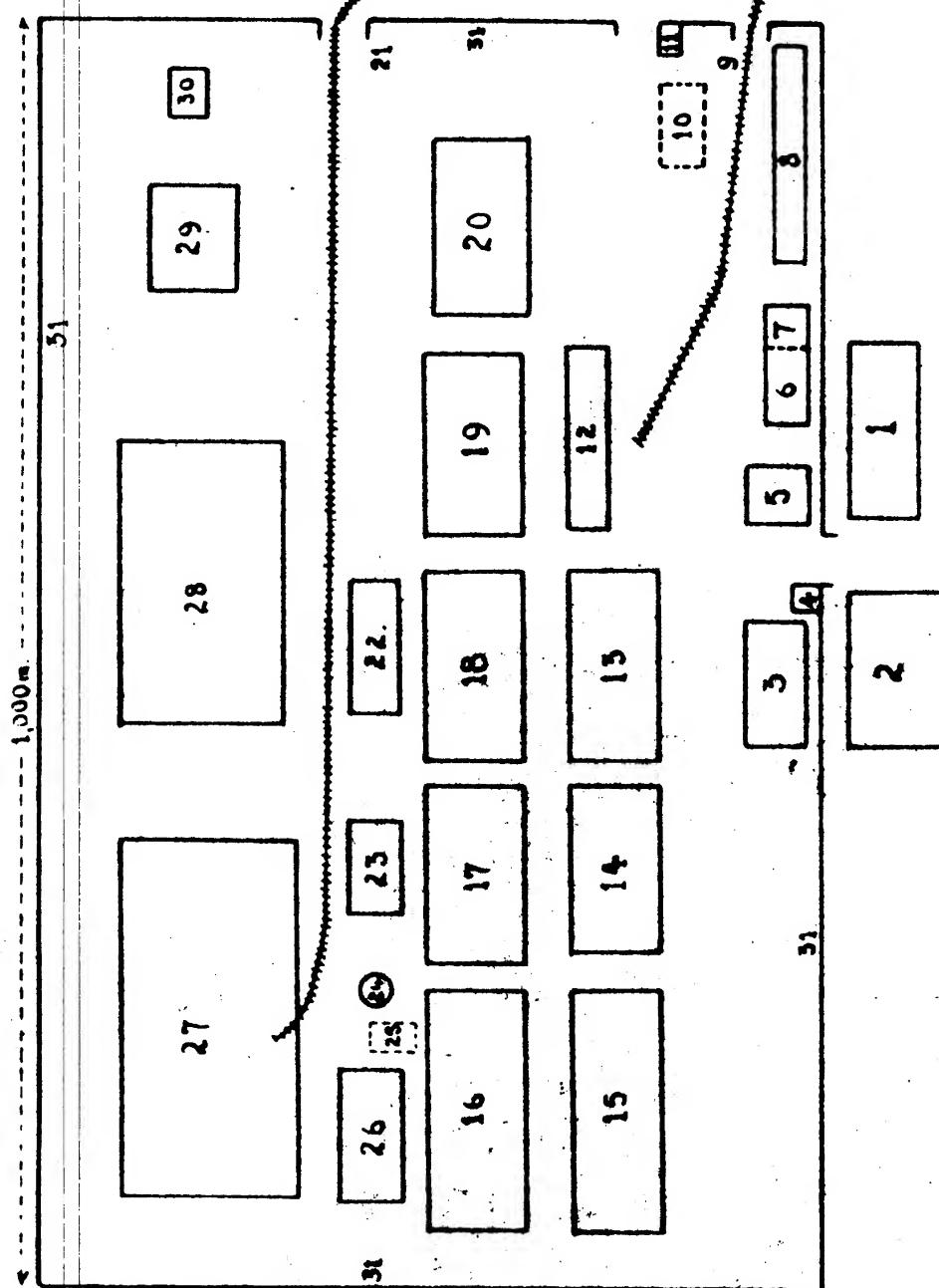
31. A wall about 3 metres high, topped with barbed wire.

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CIRCULAR
RAMPS
GATES

DIAGRAM OF THE "EXCAVATOR" FACTORY



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UZBEKSHIMASH Agricultural Machinery Plant at TASHKENT.
(June 1959)Location.

1. The UZBEKSHIMASH agricultural (cotton-cultivating) machinery plant is situated to the N.E of TASHKENT, at 135 KARAMULSKAYA (Street).

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Originally referred to as AKSAY UZBEKSHIMASH, it was later known as Plant 735-A (the TASHKIMASH agricultural machinery plant, producing cotton-harvesting machines, being known as 735-B). Its title today is UZBEKSHIMASH SHILKONKHAZAISTVO MASINOSTROENI ZAVOD, and it comes under the Ministry of Heavy Industry (MINISTERSTVO TESOLOI PROMISLENOSTI). Telephone number is TASHKENT 26284.

Lay-out.

2. A sketch of the factory, together with a key, is at appendix A.

Staff.

3. The plant employs a staff of about 4,000, of whom about 1,200 are administrative i.e. non-productive. Between a third and a quarter of the staff are women. Hours of administrative staff are from 0900 - 1800 hours, with a one-hour lunch break. Workers are divided into two shifts: the first, comprising two-thirds of the staff, from 0800 - 1700 hours, with a one-hour midday break, the second from 1710 - 0140 hours, with a 40-minute break for food at 2100 hours.

During the second shift, only No.1, No.3, No.4 and No.8 Chekhs are in operation (for functions of these Chekhs see key to Appendix A).

The staff includes about 400 Uzbeks and 400 [redacted]

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4. The Director of the plant is STIKAILOV (f.n.u.)

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Responsible for staff recruitment or dismissal is Osman

KHONTZAEV, [redacted]

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In charge of No.8 Chelk, the foundry, since 1956, has been Yuri

IVANENKO [redacted]

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Production.

5. The factory produces cotton-cultivating machines. These include cotton-planting machines of a type called ECK f -6, at a rate of c.375 machines per month; cotton-irrigating machines, type 0444, c.250 per month; and components for machines used for raking the ground. A new type of cotton-sprayer was to be produced in 1959.

6. From the war, until September 1957, when production ceased altogether, No.4 Chelk produced aircraft bombs (no details available of type and quantities).

7. The factory foundry, in addition to producing components required for the machines in paragraph 5 above, carries out orders for other factories in the TAGANROG area; these include components required by the textile factory TEXTIL KOMBINAT; and one small component, of the following shape [redacted], resembling a large belt buckle, required by the CHIKALOV Aircraft Assembly Plant No.84B. These orders are carried out in the factory foundry because the latter is equipped to handle a white metal called KOFKI - CHIGUN (KOBKU - ЧИГУН), of which the required parts are made.

8. Metals chiefly used in the factory are sheet iron, type X-45, steel, type OTs, and aluminium. Scrap iron is melted down and reused. A white earth is used for making moulds.

9. The factory has an underground store of unknown dimensions (No.10 at key to Appendix A), and [redacted] this contains models of war material the factory would be required to produce in the event of another war.

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Key to Appendix "A"

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- 1 - Point where railway siding from CHIRCHIK railway station enters factory area.
- 2 - Guard posts.
- 3 - Brick built single storey building about 8 x 4 metres. Building and maintenance section attached to No.14 Chekh (shop).
- 4 - Single storey brick building about 8 x 4 metres. No.9 Chekh, housing the factory wood-working section.

The area from 5 to 8 covers a distance of about 150 x 15 metres.

- 5 - No.14 Chekh. Section responsible for the preparation and crating of machinery for export.
- 6 - Factory offices on top floor.
- 7 - Well equipped medical and first aid post, which has the services of a physician, surgeon, radiologist, gynaecologist, ear, throat and nose specialist, and a dentist. There is an X-ray unit of the most up-to-date type on the premises.
- 8 - Two storied building. No.1 Chekh is housed on the ground floor and is responsible for the manufacture of axles, gear boxes, etc, as well as minor components such as nuts and bolts, screws etc. On the 1st floor of this building is No.2 Chekh, comprising an electro welding section, and a section for manufacturing cotton sprinkling machines (sic).
- 9 - Canteen.
- 10 - Underground store (see paragraph 9 of report).
- 11 - Battery charging plant.
- 12 - Lignite dump.
- 13 - Lavatories.
- 14 - Garage for factory M.T. It is known as No.12 Chekh.
- 15 - M.T. workshop.
- 16 - M.T. office.
- 17 - Small garden.
- 18 - Single storey brick building, about 100 x 20 metres. No.11 Chekh. Section responsible for the polishing of metals, and nickel and steel coating of various components.
- 19 - Fire fighting equipment, including two ZIS-150 fire engines equipped with radio telephones. Staff of about ten men.
- 20 - Main guard post.
- 21 - Kommissary.
- 22 - Main workers' entrance.
- 23 - Main entrance for M.T. Check point.

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- 2 -

Key to Appendix "A".

24 - Workers' recreation/rest room, includes a library, cinema etc.

25 - Painting and spraying section.

26 - No.4 Chekh. Brick building about 20 x 20 metres. Main assembly line. The first floor houses the factory drawing office, printing department, and cash office.

27 - No.5 Chekh. Brick building, single storey, about 40 x 20. Responsible for the cleaning of various metals with compressed air and sand. This section also manufactures the various rubber components used in the machines.

28 - Formerly known as No.6 Chekh, this section now forms part of No.4 Chekh. Oxygen welding. Section has two large presses and about forty electric drills of varying sizes.

29 - No.10 Chekh. Single storey brick building about 20 x 10 m. Manufacture of fuel tanks, and engine repair workshop.

30 - Dog kennel. Dogs are used for guarding the factory at night.

31 - No.3 Chekh. Single storey brick building about 50 x 35 m. Manufacture of wheels for all types of machines. Has one hydraulic press of 100 tons and another of 40 tons. Also two electrically controlled hammers, and machinery for cutting metals.

32 - Smoke stack about 30 metres in height.

33 - No.8 Chekh. Single storey brick building about 40 x 25 m. Foundry which has two blast furnaces.

34 - A newly constructed single storey concrete building about 120 x 20 metres, which in June 1959 was not yet in operation. Electrically fired furnaces were being installed, and this building was expected to go into operation by the end of 1959.

35 - Loading platform.

36 - Scrap dump.

The rear of the factory is surrounded by a barbed wire fence $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres in height. The rest of the factory area has a brick wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres high.

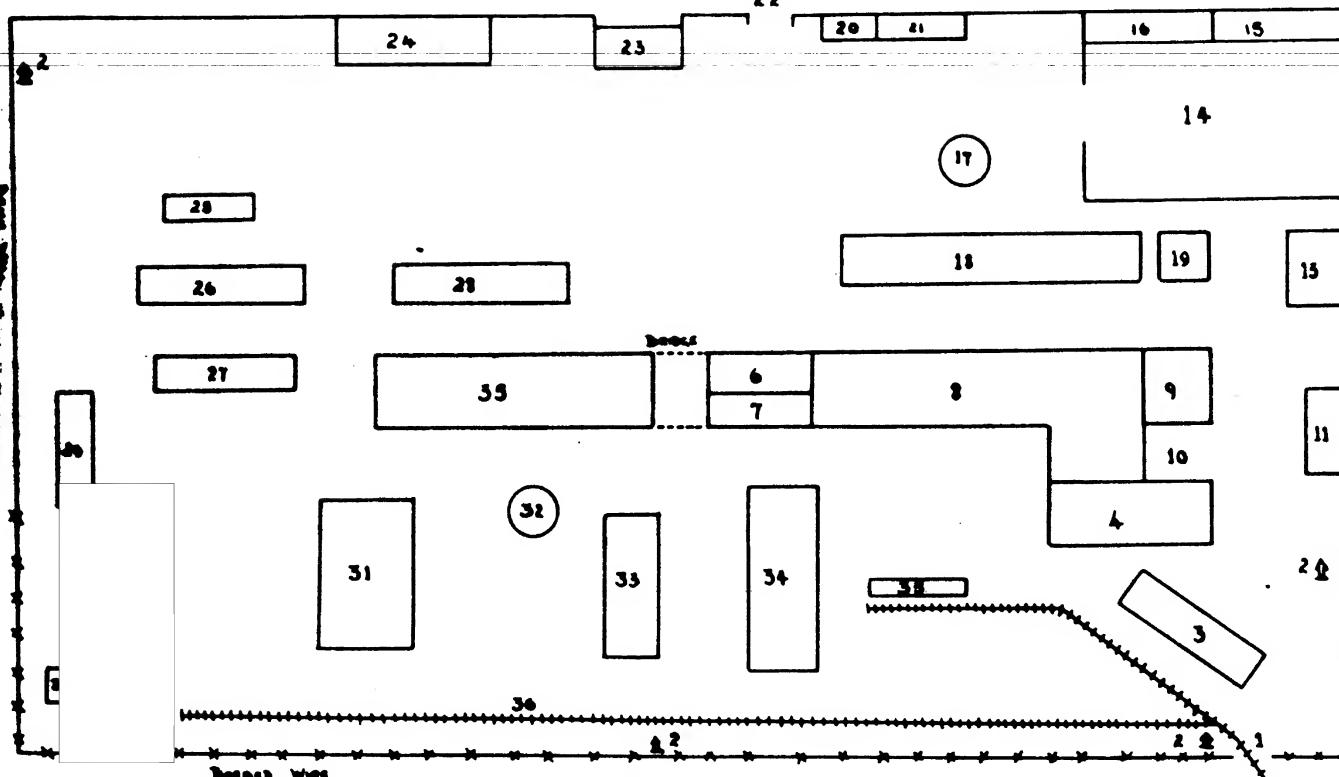
Note: This is not a scale drawing.

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RAMURSKAYA STREET

← To TASHKENT



UZBEKSHELMARSH AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FACTORY, TASHKENT.

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U.S.S.R.ECONOMICSome TASHKENT Factories.Factory MFTC.

1. A plant named MACHINOSTROITEL'NIY IUTI SNABZHENIY, and generally referred to as MFTC.

This plant was transferred to TASHKENT

25X1

from the Ukraine in 1941, and during the second world war it manufactured mortars and mortar shells. At an unspecified date after the war, production was turned over to the manufacture of air compressors and components of railway engines.

2. A sketch of the outlay of this factory is attached as Appendix "A", together with a key.

3. Staff. In early 1953 the plant employed a staff of about 2,000, of whom about 500 were administrative i.e. non-productive; about one-third of the total staff were women. In 1953 the majority of the workmen were Russians and Ukrainians; about 300 Uzbeks were employed and 30 - 40

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4. Administrative staff work from 0900 hours to 1800 hours. Workmen work in two shifts, the first from 0800 hours to 1700 hours and the second from 1700 hours until 0130 hours. During the second shift only Chelka 1, 3, 4, 6 and 12 were operated (see key to Appendix "A").

5. The senior electrical engineer at the factory in 1959, and who had held this office since at least 1952, is a Ukrainian named RUTSSENKO, f.n.u.

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6. Production. In 1953 the plant turned out about 20 air compressors per month, of a type known as "KS-6". Present day production is not known. Among railway engine components produced in 1953 were engine wheels (further details and details of

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are not known).

7. Equipment. Machinery used at the factory in 1953 was mainly old and of Russian origin. The plant did have a certain number of up-to-date planing and milling machines of Czechoslovak and [redacted] manufacture. The plant had the reputation of always exceeding its production quotas.

Plant "REMONT-EXCAVATOR-ZAVOD".

8. This plant, [redacted] adjoins the MTC factory above [redacted]

25X1

Construction of the factory began in 1953 and is still not complete.

9. A sketch of the outlay of the plant is attached as Appendix "B", together with a key.

10. Staff. The plant employs a staff of about 1,000, of whom about a quarter are non-productive; about a quarter of the total staff are women. Hours of the administrative staff are from 0830 hours to 1730 hours. Workers do one shift from 0800 hours until 1700 hours; about 150 workers from the Mechanitsevskiy, Kuznetsniy and Liteniy Chelkis work a second shift from 1700 hours until 0130 hours.

11. In 1957 the Director of the factory was a Ukrainian. About 150 Uzbeks and 15 [redacted] were on the staff.

25X1

12. Production. The plant's activities were devoted entirely to repair work on tractors, bulldozers and mechanical excavators. Machinery at the plant was of up-to-date Russian and Czechoslovak manufacture.

Plant "DEREVO-APNTELONIY-KOMBINAT".

14. This is a small saw-mill and furniture factory, located about 8000 metres North East of the MTC factory (see paragraph 1). The plant was built in 1955 and produces wooden furniture for local consumption.

15. A sketch of the outlay of this factory is attached as Appendix "C", together with a key.

16. Staff. In early 1959 the plant employed a staff of about 350, including administrative personnel, and [redacted]

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hours to 1700 hours.

Textile Machinery Plant "TAXISHEIMASH".

17. This plant adjoins the TASHKENT Textile Combine.

18. Staff. In 1953 the staff of this factory was estimated at about 8,000, of whom about one-third were women, and about one-third were administrative i.e. non-productive. Hours of administrative staff were from 0900 to 1800. Workers worked in two shifts: the first was from 0800 hours to 1700 hours; the second from 1700 hours to 0130 hours; about three-quarters of the staff worked the day shift and the remainder the evening shift.

19. Production. The plant's entire production was devoted to textile machinery, electric irons and other articles of household use. Further details are not known.

20. Equipment. In 1953 machinery at the plant was mainly old but a programme of replacement with up-to-date machinery of Russian manufacture had been begun.

TASHKENT Textile Combine.

21. In 1955 this plant was known as the "TEXTIL-KOMBINAT-STALIN" and, was the biggest textile factory in Uzbekistan.

25X1

22. Staff. The plant employed a staff of about 35,000 including administrative i.e. non-productive personnel, and at least two-thirds of the staff were women.

23. Production. Production was carried out on a 24-hour basis in three shifts. The first shift was from 0730 hours to 1600 hours and comprised half the labour force; the second shift was from 1600 hours until midnight and comprised 30% of the workers; the third shift was from midnight until 0730 hours and comprised 20% of the working staff.

24. The plant produced cotton textiles of various types but details of production are not known.

25. Electric current of 500 volts was used by the factory.

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1 - Workers' entrance and guard post.

2 - Main transport entrance.

3 - W.C.

4 - Single storey brick building about 50 x 15 metres. Houses No.4 Chekh and contains electrically heated furnaces; also No.5 Chekh (Instrumentalni Chekh) which manufactures various tools used in the factory; also a section of No.7 Chekh responsible for the maintenance of various electric motors used in the factory. 25X1

5 - Electricity transformer (380 v).

6 - Single storey brick building about 40 x 12 m. No.12 Chekh (lathes).

7 - Single storey brick building about 60 x 20 metres. Factory store-house.

8 - Single storey brick building about 120 x 100 metres, comprising the following: 25X1

- a) No.3 Chekh containing lathes, planes, etc. for metal working.
- b) No.6 and No.7 Chekh. No.6 Chekh repairs old machinery and installs any new machinery required by the factory. No.7 Chekh is the factory electrical section.
- c) No.11 Chekh. Assembly of the compressors and the testing of them. Also houses factory welding section.
- d) Main part of No.4 Chekh, housing factory forge.
- e) No.1 Chekh. Foundry, composed of two blast furnaces (capacity not known), also two electrically controlled cranes, each of 15 tons.
- f) Electricity transformer used by the foundry.

9 - Factory offices. Two storey brick building about 30 x 15 m.

10 - Garage. About 6 old [] and 2 modern [] cars. 25X1

11 - Guard posts.

12 - Single storey brick building about 50 x 15 metres. No.8 Chekh (wood-working section) and No.9 Chekh, responsible for building houses for workers employed in the factory.

13 - Single storey building containing machines producing steam and hot water used in the factory.

14 - Single storey brick building about 20 x 10 metres. Houses part of No.11 Chekh (oxygen welding) and part of No.1 Chekh, producing refrigerators for the workers.

15 - Canteen.

16 - Wall about 3 metres high. 25X1

Note: This is not a scale drawing.

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1 - Point where railway siding enters factory area.

2 - Single storey building 25 x 15 metres, containing machinery producing hot water used in the factory. 25X1

3 - Single storey brick building about 30 x 15 metres. Foundry, which is due to be transferred to the new building at No.21 on the sketch.

4 - Pumping station. Water is pumped up from a well and supplies the needs of the factory.

5 - Single storey brick building about 50 x 20 metres. Main storehouse.

6 - Single storey brick building about 60 x 25 metres and about 40 metres high. Contains two cranes, each of 20 tons and houses the Sborniy Chokh, which takes down and reassembles the various tractors and excavators repaired in the factory. The major part of the repair work is carried out in this Chokh.

7 - W.C.

8 - Two storey building about 30 x 18 metres. Main factory offices including the medical unit.

9 - Single storey building about 15 x 7 metres. Shop containing cloth for the needs of the factory workers.

10 - Workers' entrance.

11 - Main transport entrance.

12 - Single storey building about 15 x 7 metres. Shop selling food to workers.

13 - Canteen.

14 - Single storey building about 20 x 15 metres. Sleeping quarters for some of the workmen.

15 - Single storey building about 20 x 15 metres. Garage. About 13 5-ton [] and 2 trailers. Also 2 small [] cars for factory managers. 25X1

16 - Single storey building about 30 x 10 metres housing the Kuznetskiy Chokh. (Forge).

17 - Single storey brick building about 50 x 30 metres. Houses the Mechanitseskiy Chokh (machine shop).

17a - This section of the building is two storied and houses the Chokh offices.

18 - Single storey building about 15 x 10 metres. Oxygen and electro welding.

19 - Electricity transformer, producing current from 6000 v to 380 v.

20 - Single storey building about 20 x 15 metres. Electrical section.

21 - Single storey building about 45 x 35 met

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21 - this building began in 1956, and the new foundry is to be established here. Construction is almost complete.

22 - Single storey building about 30 x 15 metres. Wood-working section.

23 - Railway siding ending in the new building.

24 - Wall between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 metres high.

Note: This is not a scale drawing.

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1 - Workers' entrance.

2 - Factory offices. Single storey building about 15 x 15 metres.

3 - Single storey building about 10 x 7 metres. Shop selling food to workers.

4 - Single storey building about 40 x 15 metres. Sborniy Chelk (Assembly line).

5 - Single storey building about 30 x 15 metres. Timber planing section (Zangandovitelniy Chelk).

6 - Area where timber is piled.

7 - Wooden shelter about 25 x 15 metres. Various wood-working machines.

8 - Single storey building about 15 x 10 metres. Electricians and fitters (Elektronechanintaki Chelk).

9 - Garage. About 5 old [] and 2 [] cars. 25X1

10 - Wooden shelter about 15 x 8 metres. Various wood-working machines.

11 - Wooden shelter about 25 x 30 metres. Machinery for sawing timber.

12 - Wooden shelter about 20 x 8 metres. Two machines for sawing timber.

13 - Machine producing hot water and steam for use in the factory. Single storey building about 20 x 10 metres.

14 - W.C.

15 - Canteen.

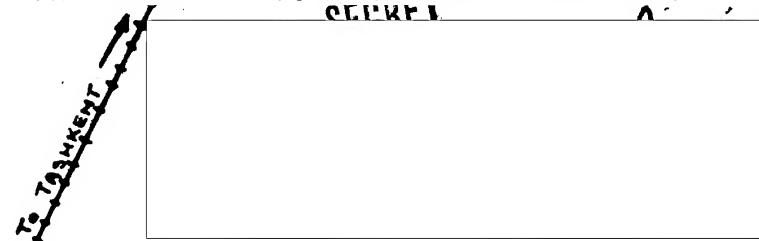
16 - Railway siding.

17 - Wall about 3 metres high. 25X1

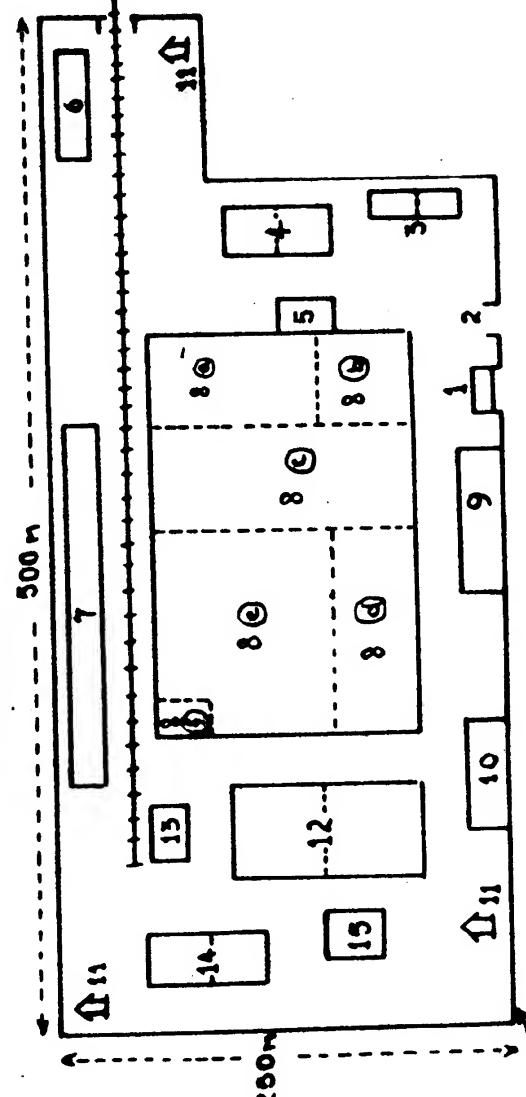
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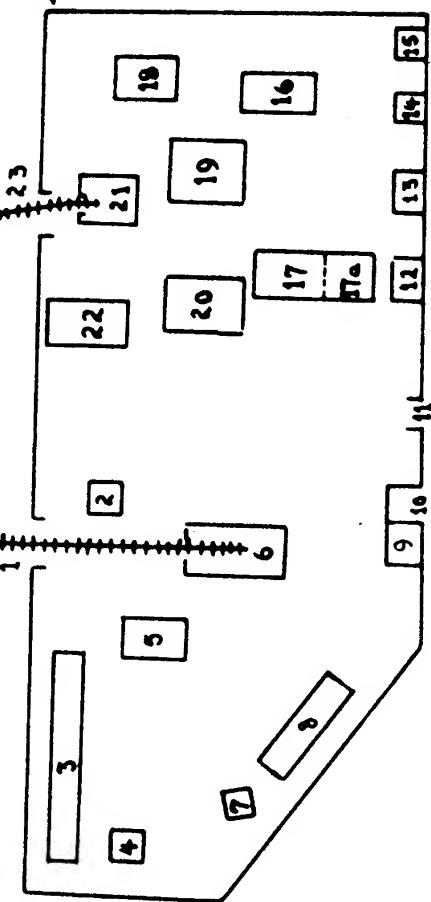
MASHINOSTROITELNI PUTI SNAZHENIY (M.P.S.) FACTORY AT TASHKENT.

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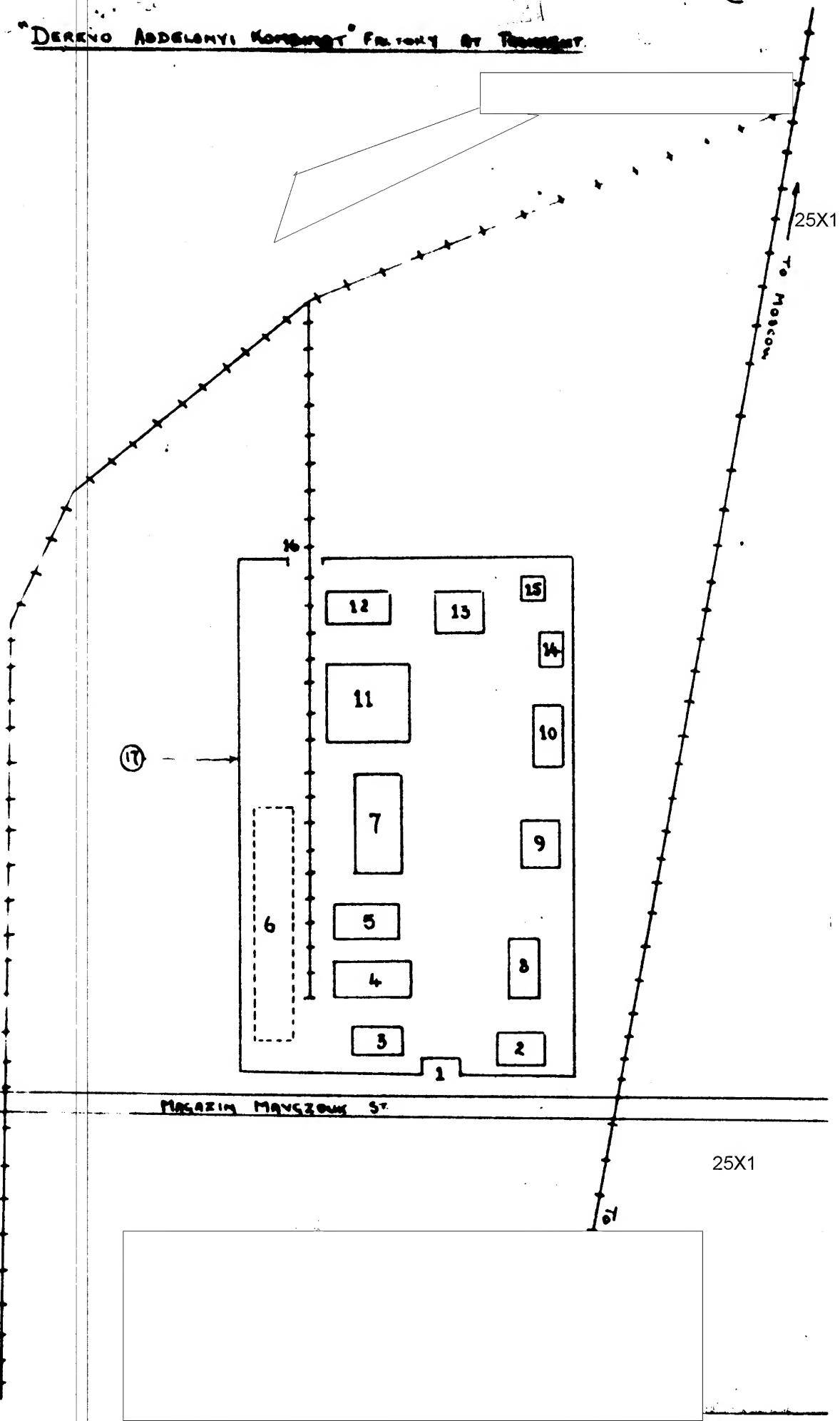
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Reactor Excavator Zent Fay At Tashkent

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"DERKNO ADDOLOMYI Kompenat" Factory at Tashkent.



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U.S.S.R.ECONOMICTASHELMASH Factory at TASHKENT
(1958)

1. The TASHELMASH-VOROZHILOV factory at TASHKENT, producing cotton harvesting machines

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2. A sketch of the factory lay-out, together with key, is attached

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Staff.

3. Total staff, including administrative, i.e. non-productive, personnel is estimated at 4,500. Workers are divided into three shifts: the first, which is the largest, is from 0800 hours to 1700 hours; the second is from 1700 hours to 0200 hours; the third is from 0200 hours to 0800 hours, and comprises not more than 100 to 150 workers.

4. The Director of the factory since 1953 (and still in office in June 1959) is a Russian named ANDIKATCHEV (fmu) [redacted] Other officials include: Communist party secretary - RACHMANOV (fmu) [redacted]

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In charge of No.5 Chekh (see key to Appendix "A") -
PESPAKALOV (fmu) [redacted]

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Chekh (since 1943) - PONDEE [redacted] Chief engineer of No.5 Chekh -
BAKANOV [redacted]

Production.

5. The plant produces cotton harvesting machinery, and in April 1958 production was at the rate of about 30 machines per month of various types, including types known as EXC-1, EXC-2 and U77X.

6. Raw materials used include steel of types referred to as No.3, No.8, No.40 and No.60, and aluminium. No.3 steel is used for making small articles such as screws; No.8 for tools used for cutting metals; No.40 is used for the cutting blades of the machines themselves.

7. Workers have access to all sections of the plant, and there is no evidence of any activity of which knowledge

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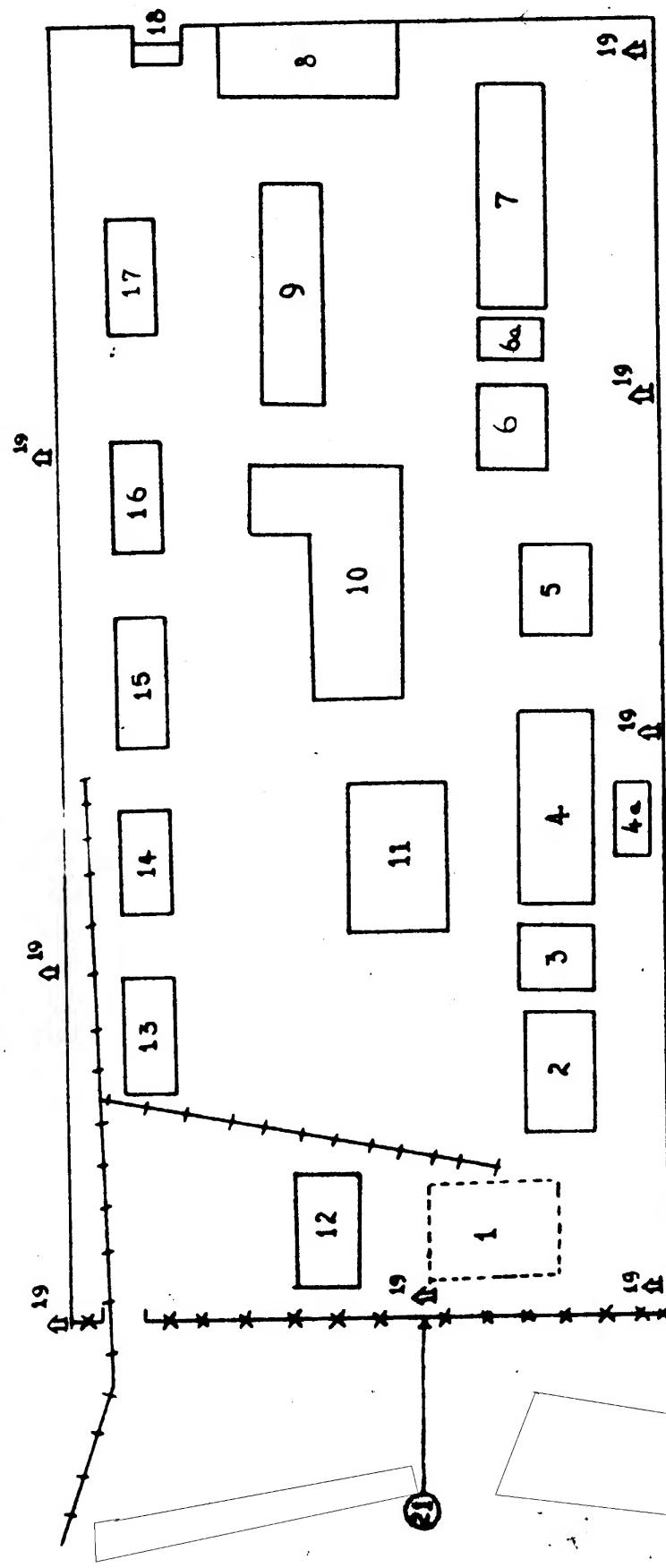
- 1 - Open storage space for scrap.
- 2 - Single storey brick building about 60 x 30 metres. No.3 Chekh. Foundry.
- 3 - Electricity transformer.
- 4 - Single storey building about 40 x 40 metres. No.5 Chekh. Lathes, planes and milling machines.
- 4A - Single storey building housing machinery producing steam and hot water for factory needs.
- 5 - Single storey building housing factory fire fighting equipment. 2 or 3 fire engines.
- 6 - Canteen.
- 6A - Guard room.
- 7 - Single storey building about 60 x 30 metres. No.22 Chekh, producing various components of the harvesting machines. Contains about 100 lathes of varying sizes.
- 8 - Two storey building about 60 x 20 metres. Factory offices.
- 9 - Single storey building about 40 x 20 metres. No.1 Chekh, producing various machine components.
- 10 - Single storey building about 40 x 20 metres. Number of Chekh not known but function similar to that of 9 above.
- 11 - Single storey building about 50 x 25 metres. No.17 Chekh, assembly line.
- 12 - Store for raw materials.
- 13 - Single storey building about 20 x 10 metres. This used to contain 4 presses but was destroyed by fire in 1957 and has not been rebuilt.
- 14 - Single storey buildings each of about 30 x 15 metres. Final check point and point where finished articles are prepared for removal from the factory.
- 15 -
- 16 - Storehouse.
- 17 - Single storey building about 30 x 15 metres. Place where workers are given technical instruction.
- 18 - Main entrance and guard post.
- 19 - Guard posts.
- 20 - Wall about 2 metres high.
- 21 - Barbed wire about 2 metres high.

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Note: This is not a scale drawing.

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"TASHELMASH" FACTORY

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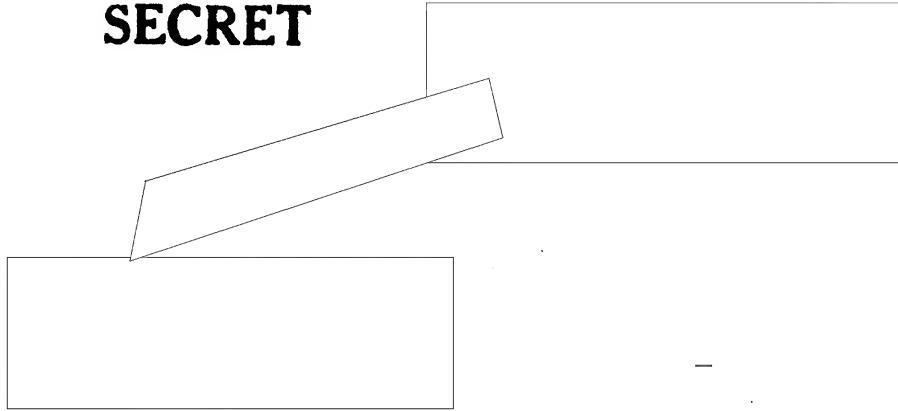
U.S.S.R.

ECONOMIC

A Radio Jamming Station in the TASHKENT Area.
(April 1959)

1. There is a Radio Jamming Station about 18 kms South West of TASHKENT, in an area known as VORONIA KARADOK and about 1 km from the URTA MUL railway station, which is on the TASHKENT - YANGI YUL line.
2. A sketch of the area is attached at Appendix "A", together with a key.
3. The Station is reported to jam broadcasts from Western countries, and in particular those put out by Radio Ankara. It functions throughout the twenty-four hours, and is manned by Soviet Army personnel.
4. The area is out-of-bounds to non authorised personnel.

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- 1) - Two storey buildings, each of about 40 x 20 metres, residences of station officers and their families.
- 2)
- 3)
- 4) - Single storey buildings, each of about 60 x 25 metres.
- 5) - Occupied as living quarters by workers employed at a factory in this area, of which no other details are available.
- 6)
- 7) - Gardens.
- 8) - State-owner food shop.
- 9) - Single storey building about 40 x 20 metres, believed to be an officers' club.
- 10) - Building, size, dimensions and use unknown.
- 11) - Two storey building about 60 x 40 metres, Jamming Station control building.
- 12) - Area of aerials. Two aerials, about 130 metres high, and eight of about 80 metres high. None of these are joined together.
- 13) - Barbed wire about 6' high.
- 14) - Earth road leading to the village of IRKIN.

25X1

APPENDIX A

